THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

Gen. Butler's Proposition.

His Caustic and Logical Reply to the Rebel Commissioner.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, Monday, September 5, 1864.—To the editor of the New York *Times*:—Inclosed I send you a note from the Agent of the Exchange of Prisoners to the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. Ould, in reply to his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me eight months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. Ould has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

I am, therefore, driven to the same mode of placing justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public, before it reaches the Confederate Commissioner. Respectfully,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, August —, 1864.—Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange:—Sir:—Your note to Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Major Mulford has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners," and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you (Major Mulford) the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered, from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Major Mulford and by myself, as Agent of Exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863-64, and has not been accepted. In May last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled, and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At the interview which was held between yourself and the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point, you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves, and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon capture to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States, for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory, and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect.

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must, therefore, be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments, and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are ready and willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing, to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment, it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity, or honor of the United States, or with any established custom, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled, and mustered in such soldiers, who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

Pardon me if I misunderstood you in supposing that your acceptance of our proposition does not in good faith me n to include all the soldiers of the Union, and that you still intend, if your acceptance is agreed to, to hold the colored soldiers of the Union unexchanged, and at labor or service, because I am informed that very lately, almost contemporaneously with this offer on your part to exchange prisoners, and which seems to include *all* prisoners of war, the Confederate authorities have made a declaration that the negroes heretofore held to service by owners in the States of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri are to be treated as prisoners of war when captured in arms in the service of the United States.

Such declaration that a part of the colored soldiers of the United States were to be prisoners of war would seem most strongly to imply that others were not to be so treated, or in other words, that the colored men from the insurrectionary States are to be held to labor and returned to their masters, if captured by the Confederate forces while duly enrolled and mustered into, and actually in the armies of the United States.

In the view which the Government of the United States takes of the claim made by you to the persons and services of these negroes, it is not to be supported upon any principle of national or municipal law.

Looking upon these men only as property, upon your theory of property in them, we do not see how this claim can be made, certainly not how it can be yielded. It is believed to be a well-settled rule of public international law, and a custom and part of the laws of war, that the capture of movable property vests the title to that property in the captor, and therefore where one belligerent gets into full possession property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other belligerent, the owner of that property is at once divested of his title, which rests in the belligerent Government capturing and holding such possession. Upon this rule of international law all civilized nations have acted, and by it both belligerents have dealt with all property, save slaves, taken from each other during the present war.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States, the animals immediately are claimed to be and as we understand it, becomes the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the Rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law, and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the "*jus disponendi*," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, i. e. by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner into the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore, the privilege of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their captor merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the Northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war, and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to re-enslave our negro soldiers, when captured by you, upon the "*jus post liminii*," or that principle of the law of nations which inhabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or in other words, you claim that, by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent Power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is restored to its former owner or his prior possessor, as if it had never been captured, and therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that too, only after the complete resubjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable* property.

True, it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for two thousand years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to re-enslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently then with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be re-enslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very cornerstone of their attempted political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, Sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just, and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field, to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty, and well-fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated, and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities, and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of loving property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able-bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note, as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

[We published Commissioner Ould's answer to this letter yesterday.—ED. EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

FORTS MORGAN AND GAINES.

The Address of Major-General Gordon Granger—His Acknowledgment to the Officers and Men Under Him—He Specially Speaks of the Gallant Navy—1500 Prisoners Captured—100 Cannon as Trophies.

We are under special obligations to Adjutant-General James E. Montgomery, Chief of Major-General Granger's staff, for the subjoined copy of the General's congratulatory address to his officers and soldiers:—

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, MOBILE BAY, August 23.—Officers and Soldiers:—It is with pride that I communicate to you my acknowledgment of the noble part you have taken in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and of your full share of the glory of the achievement.

In the midst of danger you have been brave. Under the severest exposure and fatigue you have been patient. The patriotic zeal that animated you, entitles you to the gratitude of your country and the thanks of your commander.

Continue to cherish all the virtues of discipline and courage so necessary to the success of a soldier, which you have so signally displayed, and which aided in producing the result that has fulfilled our most sanguine expectations.

By your efforts, united to those of our gallant Navy, the strongholds of the enemy, at the entrance of Mobile bay, have been captured, fifteen hundred prisoners, one hundred cannon, the flags of the forts, stores, and ammunition, have fallen into our hands as trophies of your prowess.

In the hands of such officers and soldiers our country's cause must be triumphant.

GORDON GRANGER, Major-Gen. Commanding.

THIRD EDITION

GLORIOUS NEWS!

VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

MORGAN'S CAREER ENDED

Defeat and Death of the Rebel John Morgan.

HIS STAFF AND ONE GUN CAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—The *Commercial* publishes the following despatch:—

KNOXVILLE, September 5.—The following official telegram from General Gillem was received early this evening:—

BULL'S GAP, TENNESSEE, September 4.—To General Tillison.—I surprised, defeated, and killed John Morgan at Greenville this morning. The killed are scattered for miles, and have not yet been counted. They probably number fifty or one hundred. About seventy-five prisoners were captured, and among them were Morgan's staff. Also one piece of artillery and a caisson. The enemy's force outnumbered mine, but the surprise was complete.

(Signed) ALVAN C. GILLEM.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

Rebel Pickets Very Friendly.

They Want Alien Recruits, and Don't Believe that Atlanta is Taken—Salutes for our Victories—All Quiet Yesterday—Changes of Command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 4, evening.—The Rebel pickets refuse to believe that Atlanta has fallen, and have become very friendly, approaching close to our lines with passes from their officers, for the purpose of trading apparently, but all having their pockets filled with Jeff Davis' proclamation of foreign protection and safe conduct to deserters. They hope to largely reduce our ranks by this new move. They purchase all the edibles they can get from our men, giving greenbacks or tobacco in exchange, of which articles they seem to have large supplies.

General Gibbons has been temporarily assigned to the command of the 18th Corps.

Colonel Smyth, of the 1st Delaware, a brave and capable officer, is in command of Gibbons' Division of the 2d Corps.

September 5.—Last night about 11 o'clock our batteries along the entire line opened and saluted the enemy with a terrific fire for an hour, in honor of the fall of Atlanta. The enemy's guns replied sharply, and the air was filled with bursting shells.

This morning not a shot is heard.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

Guerillas in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—A report was circulated on creditable authority in Cairo, on Saturday, that a considerable Rebel force under Shelby appeared at Chalk Bluffs, 30 miles from Charlestown, Missouri. Part of them were expected to attack Charlestown, while the remainder demonstrated against Cape Girardeau. This is doubtless Tom Greenman's gang of guerillas, making an incursion into Missouri, as the last accounts from Shelby placed him in the vicinity of Helena, where he has been operating for some time.

THE STORM AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 6.—During the storm on Saturday night and Sunday morning about five inches of rain fell. Nearly all the railroads centring here were damaged by the washing away of the tracks and bridges. The damage has been repaired, and the trains will be run to-day. The outstanding crops in this neighborhood were considerably injured.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, September 5.—Tobacco has declined 5@7 cents per pound. Flour is easier, at $9 75@9 90 for single extra, and $10 90 for double. Wheat is tending downwards; prime, $2 10@2 15; choice, $2 16@2 25. Corn steady at $1 48@1 57. Oats are active and firm, at 95@98 cents. Bacon stiff, at 22@23 for shoulders; clear sides, 25.

Holland Churches.

The correspondent of the Boston *Recorder*, who attended service in one of the churches in Amsterdam, says:—

After the first psalm was sung, a prayer, and the usual preliminary exercises followed. After these the preacher gave out his text, and discoursed for twenty minutes, when he paused to announce a hymn. The officers of the church, taking advantage of the recess, hastened with agility to carry round a contribution-box in the shape of a long purse, with a little bell at the end of it to attract attention, the whole apparatus being attached to the end of a long rod. As I have said before, the Hollanders are very charitable, and every man, woman, and child appeared to respond to the call by placing something in the box. Though I looked on every side with close scrutiny, I could not see a person that did not contribute some coin, however small it might be.

Many of the more wealthy gave liberally, and evidently thought complacently on the truth that "the Lord loveth the cheerful giver." After the hymn was sung, and the tinkling boxes had been deposited near the pulpit, the minister again mounted his stand, and preached another twenty minutes. It was, of course, a continuation of his first sermon, and was delivered in a quiet, phlegmatic way, from the manuscript before him, that was not calculated to excite much enthusiasm in his congregation. The pastor neither gesticulated much, nor pounded the book or the pulpit, but sent forth his rolling and monotonous periods to break at regular intervals upon the ear, like the sea waves on a smooth beach. In spite of the monotony, the people did not seem drowsy. They sat in a state of attentive inertia, and looked approval.

The minister, having preached another twenty minutes, again paused for his people to refresh him with another hymn, while the nimble deacons again seized the opportunity of aiding the flock to give vent to their charitable feelings. This exuberance of charity took me somewhat by surprise, as I had contributed my mite under the impression that the benevolence of the Dutch was not of so practical a cast. They were all prepared, however, for this second visitation, and every one contributed as before. The first collection was for the poor of the city; the second for foreign missions, including, of course, the United States. After this last collection, the minister again preached twenty minutes, when another hymn was sung, without the accompaniment of another collection, however. The benediction was then announced, and the vast congregation slowly and quietly withdrew.

—Devinck, the well-known French member and chocolate manufacturer, is said to be nominated successor of Baron Haussmann, who has been appointed Minister of Public Works and Trade. When Devinck contested the election with Thiers, some Paris wit said:—"Thiers has written his name upon the tablets of history, and Devinck his on the tablets of chocolate."

—A Paris baker has had the perseverance to collect thirty-five hundred different portraits of the first Napoleon. His offer to the present Emperor of this wonderful collection has, however, not been received favorably. His Majesty expressed his regret at not being able to avail himself of it, since memorials of this kind were only acquired if they had reference to the French Revolution. So that this time, to use a figure of speech quite appropriate to the case, the collector's cake was all dough.

PRIVATEER "GEORGIA."

The Particulars of her Seizure.

From the London Shipping Gazette, August 24.

LONDON, August 24, 2:30 P. M.—The supposed picture by a Federal war steamer of the *Georgia* (s) formerly in the Confederate service, but lately publicly disposed of to an English merchant at Liverpool, has produced considerable excitement among the underwriters, who contend that the act was illegal, and demand the immediate attention of the Government to the seizure.

REPORT OF THE SEIZURE.

The following was this morning received by the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in London:—

ELTORA (s. s.), GIBRALTAR, August 15, 1864.—To the Managing Directors Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—Gentlemen—I beg to report the arrival of this ship at the above port, all well, at 9 P. M. this day. Fine weather has been experienced throughout the passage. On the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Great Burings bearing N. E., eight to nine miles distant, we passed close to two screw steam vessels, both under steam, but hove to with their heads in shore. The larger of these was evidently an American built frigate, and was flying the Federal flag.

The smaller was an English built vessel, of about seven hundred to eight hundred tons, without any flag flying, and was deeply laden. On her stern was written in white letters (apparently quite recently done), "*Georgia*, Liverpool." She was brig rigged, with bowsprit and jibboom, and had a black funnel placed rather further forward than it is in the generality of merchant steamers. Heavily laden boats were frequently passing from the smaller to the larger vessel, and I observed in one that was in transit at the time of our passing under the stern of the frigate a quantity of seamen's chests and bedding. The frigate had tackles at both of her lower yard arms, and she hoisted her pinnace out soon after we passed her. Preparations also appeared to be going on for hoisting in heavy weights.

On the poop of the smaller vessel were several officers in American naval uniform, and a number of men, evidently belonging to the frigate, all fully armed. The larger ship appeared to be upwards of three thousand tons, full rigged, with two black funnels, with white band six feet from the top; she had a large gilded eagle on her stern, and altogether appeared very like the American screw steam frigate *Niagara*. Boats were passing between the ships as long as we could discern them. The sea was very smooth, and the weather fine. I am, &c.,

GEORGE C. SPARKES, Commander *Eltora* (ss).

The *Georgia*, it will be recollected, was for a length of time engaged as a Confederate privateer. She arrived at Liverpool a few months ago, and was publicly sold to Mr. Bates, of that port, for £15,000 or £16,000; was subsequently taken up by the Portuguese Government for the conveyance of mails from Liverpool, Lisbon, to the Azores and back; and it appears she was in transit to those ports when her capture was made, with her cargo. She was insured at Lloyd's on a policy not free from capture.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Aug. 25.

Private telegrams received at Liverpool announce that the Federal frigate *Niagara* has seized the ex-Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, bound to Portugal, landed her crew and sent the ship to New York.

LANDING OF THE CREW OF THE "GEORGIA."

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—The master (Withycombe) and thirty-three of the crew of the steamship *Georgia* have been landed at dover by the Federal steamer *Niagara*.

Sketch of the Pirate Steamer "Georgia."

The *Georgia* left Greenock on the 2d of April, 1863, under the name of the *Japan*. Subsequently she was known as the *Virginia*; but, in reality, she has always been the pirate *Georgia*. She is an iron ship, with very fine lines for speed, of about six hundred (British) tons register, with engines of three hundred horse power. Her crew were originally shipped for two years, at very high wages, and it was said she was bound for the China seas.

From Greenock the *Georgia* proceeded to the coast of France, where, from the British steamer *Alar*, Captain Buck, she took on board her guns, ordnance stores, &c., and then hoisted the Rebel flag. On reaching the cruising grounds the *Georgia*, having been on the passage put in excellent fighting trim, began her piratical career.

At the time of the sailing of the *Georgia*, she was owned by Thomas Bold, an Englishman, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, England. On the 23d day of June, 1863, the day succeeding the one on which she had destroyed the *F. W. Seaver*, this Englishman, Thomas Bold, goes to the Custom-House at Liverpool, and states that as the *Japan*, or *Georgia*, had been sold to other parties, he desired that her British register might be cancelled; and of course the accommodating British official cancelled the said British register.

Mr. Thomas Bold, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, was nothing else than a British pirate—his term of piracy extending from the time he began to own the *Georgia* until the 23d day of June, 1863, and from that time until the *Georgia* was sold and captured, the said Thomas Bold, of the firm of Jones & Co., of Liverpool, was an aider and abettor of piracy.

The *Georgia* on the 26th of April inaugurated her career by burning the ship *Dictator*. Next she fell in with and bonded the ship *George Griswold*, on the 8th of May, 1863. On the 13th of the same month she arrived at Bahia, remaining there until the 28th, when she took her departure. On the 1st of June she burned the ship *Anazonia*, and in twelve days afterwards destroyed the ship *Good Hope*. She next captured the *Constitution*; and on the 28th of June she destroyed the *City of Bath*.

On the 16th of July, 1863, she burned the ship *Prince of Wales*. On the 16th of August, 1863, she arrived at St. Simon's bay, Cape of Good Hope. On the 29th she sailed thence, and the next we heard of her was off Kingston, Jamaica. On the 30th of October, 1863, she arrived at Cherbourg, France. On the 9th of April, 1864, she was in Bordeaux, and presently she turned up in England, where she is said to have been sold, her crew paid off, and her stores sold at auction.

She was unquestionably bound for a piratical cruise when captured by the *Niagara*, and we are of the opinion she would have gone to one of the West India islands to fit out. As matters now stand she will be here in a few days, and then we shall learn the particulars of her capture.

—From intelligence lately received from the Hedjaz, it appears that Mecca and its environs are now ravaged by typhus fever, which is attributed in a great measure to the unusual influx of pilgrims to the Hadjis this year. Their number is estimated at two hundred thousand. The city has already been abandoned by a great number of the inhabitants, among whom is the Governor-General, who has ret red to Saref with his entire staff.

—Two Archbishops and twenty-four English and Welsh Bishops, and one Archbishop and three Bishops of Ireland, sit in the House of Lords as spiritual Peers. The junior English or Welsh Bishop for the time being (except the prelates of London, Durham, and Winchester, who are members of the House from the day of their consecration) does not sit in the House. The Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin sit alternately, from session to session, and the Irish Bishops sit in annual rotation, in the following order:—Cassory, Cork, Killaloe, Meath, Killmore, Cashel, Tuam, Derry, Limerick, and Down.

—St. John's Servants' School, at Westbourne-grove, is a place for training girls to household work, cooking, washing, and needlework. They are all instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Admission is obtained partly by payment by friends, and partly by the nomination of benevolent persons. The terms vary, according to the girl's age, from £60 to £190. If the payments are made by the year, the charge is twelve guineas for girls over thirteen, and fourteen guineas for girls under thirteen. One would think that those persons who had to take service would be little able to pay such heavy charges.

—Sir Roderick Murchison has been informed that a fall of manna has recently taken place in Asia Minor. This manna is a lichen which is formed in the steppes of the Kurghis, and is often carried in these tails far to the west, across the Caspian. The grains, which are always perfectly detached, have much of the form of a raspberry or mulberry, and are found frequently to be attached to a stony support of granite, sandstone, and lime. This manna is ground into flour, and baked into bread, and is known among the Turks by the name of *kerderthoghdesi*, which means wonder-corn or grain.

—The great *fete* in Cologne, in honor of the seven hundredth anniversary of the translation of the relics of the Three Magi from Milan to Cologne was a remarkable affair. During the week sixty processions, several of which, such as those from Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Creteld, Dusseldorf, consisted of from two thousand five hundred to three thousand persons, visited the Cathedral, where the relics of the Magi and of several other saints were exposed in their costly shrines. In all, more than one hundred thousand pilgrims visited the city, which was splendidly decorated for the solemnity.

—The forthcoming correspondence of Tieck during three generations will show him in the character of poet, scholar, critic, reader, man, friend, councillor, benefactor, etc. The collection contains letters from Frenchmen, Englishmen, Americans, Swedes, Danes, Germans, wise men, fools statesmen, poets, politicians, naturalists, warriors, physicians, actors, women, girls, lost sons, and others. There are about two hundred correspondents in all; among them appear the following:—Arnim, Bettina, Brentano, Collin, E. Devrient, Gorres, Goethe, Novalis, Hauff, A. von Humboldt, Immermann, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Otto, Muller, Oehlenschlager, Jean Paul, the two Schlegels, G. Schwab, Stagemann, Steffens, Varnhagen, Rahel, &c. Two volumes are to appear forthwith, and two more in October.

—Mr. R. C. Hartsinck, of Charmouth, has recently obtained the most perfect *Plesiosaurus* ever discovered upon the Dorsetshire coast. It was found between Charmouth and Lyme Regis, in a bed of marl, interlaced between two of the uppermost beds of the Lower Lias limestone. It comes, therefore, from about the middle of the zone of *Ammonites Bucklandi*. The specimen, thirteen feet in length, exhibits the entire dorsal view of the skeleton, with very few bones displaced. With a large head is associated a beautifully preserved lower jaw filled with long curved teeth; the cervical vertebræ exhibit well the characteristic pleurapophyses; the dorsal vertebræ and the ribs are, as well as the other parts, brought out into strong relief, and even the pelvic bones of the under side are partly shown *in situ*; the tail, though less well preserved, is, as a whole, in position; but the great perfection of the specimen lies in the completeness of the four limbs or paddles, of which not only are nearly all the numerous bones preserved, but they are all, excepting a few of the ultimate small ones, perfectly undisturbed from their original arrangement and relative position. It is gratifying to learn that this magnificent Emaliosaurian relic makes an addition to our knowledge of the Liassic fauna, as it is a new species of the genus, differing in important points from those hitherto known. This specimen has now, we understand, been purchased by the authorities of the British Museum, and will shortly be described by Professor Owen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND SCOTCH FESTIVAL.—The Sixth Annual Games of the Caledonian Club, which were to have occurred yesterday at Washington Retreat, were postponed until to-morrow, on account of the inclemency of the weather. The tickets issued for Monday are good for the coming occasion, which doubtless will be a most pleasant and agreeable one to all participating. The gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements are well suited for the purpose, and will present an entertainment of a really novel character, which will make the hearts of Scots sons remember, and may be suggestive of the propriety of becoming slightly "frae hame" once more. The music will be furnished by Beck's Brass Band, and a good time may be expected generally.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Effie Germon, who has become such a favorite in Philadelphia in her admirable representation of "Goodboy Aladdin," can only appear in that character for four evenings more this week, when the *Sea of Ice* is to be put upon the stage in a style equal in magnificence to the present spectacle. The Fountain of Colored Waters has also nearly closed its engagement, and those who have not seen the two wonders (Miss Germon and the fountain) should bear the above statement in mind, and pay a visit to the Chesnut during the current week.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 55. Noon, 59¼. One P. M. 58¾. Wind, N. E.

RETURN OF A REGIMENT.—The 32d Regiment P. V. will arrive at the Baltimore Depot to-day at noon, and from thence will be escorted to the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. The following programme for the reception of the veterans has been determined on:—

Band.
Twenty-third Regiment—Colonel Glenn.
Reception Committee of Councils.
Reception Committee of Eighty second Regiment.
The Returning Veterans.
Ambulances carrying sick and wounded of Regiment.
Band.
Henry Guards.
Returned Veterans of Old Regiment.
Band.
Several Fire Companies,
and
Ambulances.

The line of procession will form on Washington street, right resting on Fourth street, facing south, and will move over the following route:—Up Washington street to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, up Third to Arch, up Arch to Seventh, up Seventh to Race, down Race to National Guards' Hall, where the line will be dismissed.

[Information was received in this city this morning that the above named regiment would not leave Baltimore until noon to-day. It will arrive in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon. An informal reception will take place at the depot, but the parade will be postponed until to-morrow morning.]

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH UNION.—This morning's session of the National Telegraph Union, at the St. James' Hotel, was mainly devoted to the consideration of the proposed changes in the Constitution. The Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The discussion on that part of the Constitution known among telegraphers as the "Chairty clause," will probably take place this evening, and as there is considerable difference of opinion on this question, there is a prospect of a lively debate.

As this Convention is composed of the most intelligent and experienced operators in the country, and has for its purpose the encouragement of their profession, and their general improvement in the "working of the wires," its proceedings are of interest to the telegraphing community.

UNGRATEFUL.—This morning Martha Stovall was before Alderman Jones, charged with the larceny of $330. The accused hails from Kentucky, and for a long time has been hanging around Camp William Penn, being without a home. She was met a day or two since by a respectable old colored lady, who took the outcast to her own home. Yesterday Martha suddenly left, taking with her $330 in money, the property of her kind benefactor. Information of the affair was lodged with the police, who, after a search, found the woman at the depot, Eleventh and Market streets, having purchased a ticket for Indianapolis. The ticket was redeemed at the office, and all the money, with the exception of $30, which she had given to a soldier, was recovered. The prisoner was committed for trial.

THE RAIN.—Those whose business confines them within doors to-day, have great cause for congratulation. The rain which commenced yesterday morning still continues, and the weather is cool, damp, and generally disagreeable. Farmers of all others will least object to the presence of this stranger among them, while we of the city should rejoice to know that the rain of the past two days will supply water enough for canal and city purposes for several weeks to come.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The population of the Almshouse at the present day is reported at 2313, a decrease of 31 from the same period last year. There were admitted, within the past two weeks, 201; births, 7; deaths, 28; discharged, 117; eloped, 50; granted lodgings, 25; granted meals, 61. Total, males, 1027; females, 1286.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.—The Board of Visitors of the Blockley Almshouse expended during the last month the sum of $5508 86; number sent to the Almshouse, 333; refused admittance, 319. The whole number receiving out-door relief is 1411, of whom 322 are Americans; 379 foreigners, and 710 children.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A colored man, named John Thomas, died at the Fifth Ward Station House yesterday, from the effects of drink. The negro had so burned his intestines with the vile liquor he had been in the habit of drinking, that all the membranes of the interior of the stomach were eaten through.

PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—A regular stated meeting of this organization will be held to-morrow (Wednesday 7th) afternoon, in Select Council Chamber, at half-past 3 o'clock. A full attendance of the members is solicited, as business of importance is to be disposed of.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—*Peterson's Detector* sends us the following description of a new and dangerous $100 note on the North Bank of Boston:—Vignette, Portrait in centre of a Manufacturing Scene; Female on left; Head of Franklin; Shipping in Distance. Well done. Look out for them.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning, shortly after four o'clock, a fire occurred at Henry & Co.'s rag store on Front street, above Vine. The flames were confined to the third story, and the damage did not amount to much.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.—In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired from Fort Brown, at Washington street wharf, to-morrow, commencing at noon.

POLITICAL.—A meeting of the City Executive Committee of the National Union Party was held yesterday afternoon, and was organized by the election of the following officers:—

PRESIDENT.
William Elliott, 7th Ward.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
Wm. Linker, 18th Ward. F. Einhardt, 12d Ward.
SECRETARIES.
Robert T. Gill 26 Ward. (Wm. R. Leeds, 10th Ward.
TREASURER.
John G. Bonier, 6th Ward.
COMMITTEE.

Wards.	Wards.
1. Harvey Money.	14. No Rep. as yet.
2. Robert T. Gill.	15. Samuel Daniels.
3. P. McLaughlin.	16. No Rep. as yet.
4. H. B. Gardiner.	17. James McManus.
5. James Ingraham.	18. William Linker.
6. John G. Bonier.	19. Amos W. Knight.
7. William Elliott.	20. J. R. Spellmyer.
8. H. H. McIntyre.	21. No Rep. as yet.
9. James Freeborn.	22. F. Einhardt.
10. William R. Leeds.	23. W. W. Sneed cy.
11. J. F. Shelmire.	24. James Rhoads.
12. William R. Andrews.	25. Samuel H. Irwin.
13. Joseph Hemphill.	26. John W. Durree.

The Committee expressed a determination to prosecute the war with vigor.

At a meeting of the members of the People's Campaign Club of 1860, held last evening at the National Union Club House, it was resolved to re-organize the old Club under the name of the Union Campaign Club. Colonel Wm. B. Mann was appointed Chief Marshal. A committee of five will co-operate with the marshal in the organization of the Club. This committee consists of Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker, George T. Thorn, Wm. Millward, Jeremiah Nichols, and John M. Riley.

Last night William F. Smith was nominated for the Legislature in the Twenty-first Ward. In the Fifth District John F. Thomas was nominated to the same office.

The first of a series of tri-weekly meetings, to be held by the Democrats during the campaign, took place last evening at the Continental Theatre, the new hall of the Keystone Club. Speeches were made by Messrs. Charles Brooks, Campbell, Robinson, and Bonner.

The candidates of the National Union party—Row, Legislative, and Congressional—will meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the National Union Club Room, No. 1105 Chesnut street.

A meeting of the National Union Ward Convention of the Twentieth Ward will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, Eleventh street and Girard avenue.

THE DRAFT.—We have the satisfaction of knowing that, through the constant appeals of THE TELEGRAPH, several of the Wards of our city have been successful in filling their quota by obtaining credit for naval enlistments, as also by raising sufficient funds to

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for its good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that Advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

SHALL WE STOP THE WAR AND TREAT FOR PEACE?

The Democrats talk very confidently of electing General McCLELLAN President of the United States. But, if our armies shall go on from this time until November next, winning such glorious victories as FARRAGUT and SHERMAN have lately achieved, the hopes of McCLELLAN's election will melt away like the mists of the morning before the rising sun. The only even plausible pretext which the Democratic leaders have yet urged, or can possibly urge, for a change of Administration in the midst of the war is, that a different policy from that heretofore pursued towards the Rebellion would end it at once, or put it down more effectually and speedily. And if the people could be persuaded that by retiring Mr. LINCOLN, and placing McCLELLAN or some other person in his place, the war could be honorably and satisfactorily terminated within a short time, it is not improbable that they would be likely to try the experiment. But they would not consent to such a change unless they had some reasonable assurance that they would thereby improve the condition of the country, and increase the chances of its early restoration to unity and peace on acceptable terms.

But all such arguments must fail to impress the people now; because, in the presence of such grand and decisive successes as our brave troops are gaining over the Rebels, it would be the sheerest madness to arrest their course by offering to suspend hostilities and treat with Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS and his confederates in treason, for a peace based on compromise.

It is quite manifest to the most incredulous observer of affairs, that the operations of FARRAGUT at Mobile and SHERMAN at Atlanta have dealt the Rebellion such stunning blows as have broken its strength beyond reparation, and that the same patient and obstinate perseverance which has crowned the campaign in Georgia with such brilliant success, must eventually, and perhaps very soon, reward the indomitable tenacity and masterly strategy of GRANT in his purpose to capture the Rebel capital.

With such inspiriting prospects before them, why should the people of the North consent to arrest the victorious career of our arms? Are they likely, we would ask, at the very moment when the valor of our brave and devoted soldiers is accomplishing the most important results which have occurred since the beginning of the war, to abandon the army, and seek a truce with treason and rebellion, by a degrading supplication for compromise and conciliation? Are they so weak, so foolish, so cowardly, as to negotiate with the Rebels for peace, just when the national armies are conquering a peace after nearly four years of struggle and suffering, and a fearful expenditure of treasure and blood?

We cannot and will not believe that the people of the North will act so unwisely and improvidently, as well as pusillanimously. Even if a desire to hasten peace, on tolerable conditions, should, under any circumstances, be permitted to prevail, as a motive for changing the Administration of the Government and placing new men in power at so critical a juncture as the present, would it not be absurd to make a change now? The Rebellion is evidently on its last legs. The power and resources of the insurgents are almost entirely exhausted. Their best armies are being whipped in their strongest positions. Why, then, should we give up the contest, and tamely sue for terms in the very hour of final and complete triumph over the enemy? Such an act of folly and imbecility would cover the nation with everlasting disgrace.

And does not every man of ordinary sense be he of one political party or another, see that the shortest road to an honorable and permanent peace now, is by fighting the Rebels until they are forced, by exhaustion, to lay down their arms, rather than by giving them time and opportunity for recovering their shattered strength? But this latter policy is precisely what the Democratic party proposes. They have declared, recently, at Chicago, that hostilities must cease, and a convention of all the States be called to discuss the question of pacification. Beside the fact that such a convention of the States is legally and otherwise impracticable, we have no assurance that the convention, if once assembled, would agree on any such terms of settlement as the Northern people could possibly assent to. But if that were not so; if it were even probable or certain that a satisfactory peace could be made in the manner suggested; is it not quite as probable, in view of our recent military successes, that a safe, discreet, and honorable peace can be reached sooner by prosecuting the war right on to the end, than by suddenly stopping hostilities, giving up all we have won in nearly four years of strife, and granting an armistice that may result in nothing but a building up of the Rebellion for four more years of disastrous conflict? Let the people, then, reflect on the choice that is offered them. If those who have thus far conducted the war are not disturbed, they will end it speedily by arms. If McCLELLAN is elected, we shall have an empty and protracted truce, followed by several years more of strife and bloodshed. Between such alternatives who will hesitate?

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Among the many things which seem what they are not, there is perhaps nothing more deceptive than that which passes current for public spirit. We hear of men who are prolific in this twin virtue to patriotism, who bustle about among the editors, the capitalists, the politicians, and prominent men in large cities, and manifest great interest and anxiety for the success of this or that public undertaking. They are prepared to prove, by means of documents and calculations already prepared in their pockets, that the project, no matter how vast, is perfectly feasible; that all that is wanting is a little more "public spirit," meaning, more men like themselves; and then they modestly aver their own want of power, not being influential, or among the large property-holders, and of course they have no personal interest in the matter. These public-spirited men may thus set in motion an enterprise, perchance bringing a new coal to market, or starting a much-needed passenger railway line, a new ferry-boat, or an insurance company; and it is not until the concern is fairly about going into operation in such cases that the thought is spontaneously suggested of making the man of public spirit the president or secretary, with a handsome salary, much below his great claims upon the stockholders. This is a most unexpected return for his disinterested efforts and public spirit!

And thus it is in making new laws, or opening new streets, for beautifying the city and increasing the convenience of the residents in neglected districts. The "public spirit" of Mr. Go-ahead has shown itself busy with members of the Legislature, or with members of Councils. Editors of newspapers even have been handsomely treated, and the law or ordinance goes into effect; when, lo! behold! by some strange accident, almost providential, the property of the public-spirited man has quadrupled in value by the sudden improvement of a neighborhood.

But, in sober earnest, may we inquire, what is it that constitutes a man of public spirit, and have we many such among us? These may be questions more easily asked than answered. We have heard wise, wealthy, and prudent men, whose whole lives are examples worthy of imitation, condemned for their want of "public spirit," and when we examine impartially the meaning of the complaints, we find it only amounts to this—the plausible scheme of Mr. Burstup and company, fearless speculators, has been disapproved of, or interest in it declined, by the gentleman applied to, and hence he has "no public spirit."

Public spirit should be a disinterested spirit—a desire for public, not private, benefit; and when efforts are made to accomplish a general good, irrespective of individual advantage, or at a sacrifice of personal convenience, then we may safely recognize the existence of true "public spirit."

NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Union Reverse at Gainsville—Colonel Harris' Command Worsted—Full Details of the Affair.

From the Palmetto Herald, September 1.

The late news from the district of Florida is not of an encouraging nature. One of the columns sent out by General Hatch on a raid, encountered a superior force of the enemy, under Major Dickinson, a Rebel partisan commander of no small shrewdness and skill, had a sharp fight, and were pretty well used up, with a loss in men and material and one gun. The details of this disastrous affair are these:—

One column, consisting of one hundred and thirty-eight men of the 75th Ohio, ninety of the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, and ten men of Captain Hanner's Light Battery, of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery, with a howitzer, all under the command of Colonel Harris, of the 75th Ohio, moved from Trail Ridge, on the Cedar Keys and Fernandina railroad, some fifteen miles from Baldwin, towards Gainsville, for the purpose of gathering contrabands, cattle, cotton, and supplies, and also for a reconnoissance. Their progress was comparatively rapid and was uninterrupted for awhile. They occupied Starke, a small station on the railroad, without opposition, and captured some cars there, with produce and quartermaster's stores on board. The cars and such of the merchandise and stores as could not be removed were destroyed.

After this work was well and thoroughly completed, the command pushed on to within ten miles of Gainsville, where it bivouacked for the night. At daylight the column was again put in motion, and advanced on Gainsville. A small force of Rebel cavalry were encountered at about 10 o'clock, just outside of the town. These were driven in by our skirmishers, and our forces entered the town. The command there baited their horses, and probably scattered about the town somewhat, when the enemy, under Major Dickinson, between six and seven hundred strong, consisting of his cavalry command, and the militia of the country, collected together on the news of the movements of our forces, with three pieces of artillery, began the attack, while our men were not in the best position for defense.

The attack was unexpected and threw our forces into confusion, and after a sharp and well contested fight, the ammunition becoming exhausted, the men were ordered to cut their way through, and escape as best they might. A dash was made and a portion of the command succeeded in effecting their escape, but a number were captured, with the piece of artillery, a 12-pounder howitzer, with horses, caisson, and everything complete; three wagons loaded with various articles, and a number of horses. Quite a number of our men were killed, and three officers were wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. A number of officers are missing. Colonel Harris effected his escape, but Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan and Major Fox have not been heard from, although it is known that they are not or were not in the hands of the enemy.

Those who escaped struck into the swamp and came into Magnolia, and others are coming in daily. Our loss will probably foot up a little over a hundred. Under the head of missing in the following list of casualties, are enumerated many who have subsequently come in, which considerably reduces the aggregate:—

CASUALTIES IN GAINSVILLE AFFAIR—SEVENTY-FIFTH OHIO MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Commissioned officers wounded	4
Commissioned officers missing	8
Enlisted men killed	8
Enlisted men wounded	14
Enlisted men missing	89
FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY, COS. B AND D.	
Commissioned officers missing	2
Enlisted men killed	2
Enlisted men wounded	13
Enlisted men missing	42
Total	174

All but three of the wounded men were left in the hands of the enemy.

It will be observed that the Rebels claim to have captured between 140 and 150 prisoners, in their account, which we publish below. It is thought to be somewhat exaggerated.

We hope to be able to present a full list of those lost in the affair in our next issue. It has not as yet come to hand.

The other column, under Colonel Nobles, did not meet the enemy's force, and came back with about seventy-five contrabands and a few horses and mules.

REBEL ACCOUNT.

From the Columbian Extra, August 18.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF FLORIDA, LAKE CITY, August 18, 1864.—Captain Dickinson reports by courier, who arrived last night, as follows:—"I have the honor to report that I had an engagement to-day with the cavalry force of the enemy at this place (Gainsville), and by Divine aid the victory was decisive and complete. It lasted about two hours—one hundred and forty or one hundred and fifty prisoners captured, and will be forwarded this afternoon. Amongst them were one captain, two lieutenants, and one surgeon; several killed and wounded. Our loss is slight; one killed and five wounded. A 12-pound howitzer was captured, with horses and fixtures complete; a fine piece. About one hundred negroes were recaptured, with three of the enemy's wagons, a considerable number of horses, and other things. They numbered three hundred and forty two, and were of the 75th Ohio Rezziment, Colonel Harris, commanding, and 4th Massachusetts. This party left Baldwin by Trail Ridge, and passed between Waid and Orange Springs. They pillaged and thieved everything as they went, stripping the houses. Captain Dickinson reports that his officers and men behaved with great gallantry.

S. A. MONRO, Captain and A. A. G.

Another "Female Gentleman."

A correspondent writes:—

"Miss Sallie M. Monroe, of New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, a practising physician of the hydropathic school, has permanently adopted the masculine attire—not merely bloomers—but the veritable dress of a gentleman, from hat to boots. So, the *ultima thule* of the dress reform has been reached at last! Miss Monroe, who makes a fine looking cavalier, either on horseback or on foot, usually wears a blue coat and buff waistcoat, with plain flat gilt buttons, blue trousers, boots and hat, all good cut. She is a young lady of irreproachable character, skilful in her profession, brave, energetic, ambitious, and eminently self-reliant. She wears the masculine in preference to the feminine dress, because she conceives the former to be better adapted to the active duties of her profession."

—The Rossini Theatre at Madrid was inaugurated a short time ago. It consists of a light open arena upon an island in the middle of the Promenade, called "Campos Elisios," and is surrounded by a magnificent park. A bridge and gondolas carry the spectators to this youngest temple of Thalia.

NATCHEZ RACES.

The *fall* races prematurely opened on the starting ground, (corner of Commerce and Franklin streets), near Perrin's fruit stand, last Friday afternoon, without previous announcement.

The competitors consisted chiefly of youngish colored volunteers. After considerable *nigging* and false starts from the "dead-line," scratches mostly were made between a chunky "Double-Smut," and cream-colored "Long-shanks." The "scrouging" was heavy; but by the time Pearl street corner ("coming out place," was reached, Double-Smut was "no whar."

A variety of impromptu "goes" were then made by inferior "animals." In fact, few, if any, "thorough breds" were visible. Several fist fights and "Bendigos" followed with the usual chaff, and there is no knowing what else had happened if spectators had not been favored with *stretch* like (Rollo's)

"Inhaled Ide
Had a good ride,
And lost his spurs."—

Something ahead of Cowper's famous Gilpin—(Jock of Islington)—by "a citizen
Of credit and renown."

Howbeit, as the racing "gin out" (several of the foot "cuffs" being "dead-blowed" with heeling it for the "for corner"), it so chanced that Mynheer Schnickelfritzer's black breeding sow, fresh from a fragrant gutter up-street, *grease*fully waddled to rear of that suff burnt "krowd," all ripe for rascality. In a twinkling, Piggy's caudle app-*end*-age was grabbed by a juvenile Scip (heigh-ho) Africanus! And, from a grip, optically spanning the space 'twixt head and tail, he leaped on his *Pig*-asus (Irish classic for Pegasus—Jupiter's "winged horse") and

"To horse, my brave boys, and away!"

This was the even-season's "handicap,"—a stern reality, *brietling* with excitement.

What with the thumps and screeching of some fifteen or twenty noisy negro brats, several small white "fellers," a brace of dogs, shouts of armed men and passers-by, the result may be imagined.

Away went nigger, neck or naught,
Away went boys and pig,
Who little wot of being "rid"
In such a style by "nig."

In the words of an old racer, it was the "worst-est kind of a scrub," and only a "quarter race," (such as Pharsalia or Metarie never had); but as a little four year old said: "Oh, my! though, wasn't it fun!"

Heavy as "Bacon's Works" may be, no bacon (with his "back up,") worked harder than piggy in question, towards the far corner.

It was a regular "sweep sticks," swiped and lathered as piggy was, nigger on back, over the gravel frantically "pegging away," with the motley troop in hot pursuit. Obstinacy, however, enters into the porcine nature, and that it was which abruptly ended the contest—though hog distanced, *fat*-igued, hooted, huffed, tail-pinned, and exacerbated beyond all swinish endurance by the descendants upon Ham—at last "trew to natur," porky stopped short in his "hogs head"-long career, and presto! little nigger was "no whar."

Two ebony shin-shanks twinkled in the air, as twilight "writhered" on the dusky "ground and lofty tumbling." While—like a second-hand cracked bombconic, on a quarter charge of powder from a short-stock gun—old sonsy lambered on, leaving "little nig" with his nose in the mud. Night dropped its Natchez curtain on that sable scene.

"The dogs did bark, the children screamed,
Up flew the windows all;
And every soul cried out, well done!
As loud as he could bawl."
—*Natchez Courier, 2d.*

—France and Switzerland have entered into a treaty of national copyright.

—Hermann Mevius, one of the most promising of the Dusseldorf young painters, expired suddenly about the middle of July last.

—The London *Orchestra* objects to spoken dialogue in English opera—as for instance in the *Bohemian Girl* and *Maritana*—because it has a burlesque tendency, used in conjunction with sung dialogue; because it destroys the consecutiveness and oneness of the musical score, and because it is embarrassing to the artists, who have to alter the voice rapidly from the enunciation of the highest and most elaborate vocal passages to the discharge of its ordinary function.

Married.

BATES—LEWIS.—On the 21st day of January, 1864, by the Rev. George Shinn, Lieutenant ROBERT F. BATES to Miss LAURA J. LEWIS, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

HEBERTON—ADAMS.—By the Rev. John Chambers, GEORGE HEBERTON and EMMA ADAMS.

KEEN—SUDLER.—On the 2d instant, at the parsonage of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 823 Catharine street, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Mr. WILLIAM H. KEEN to Miss MARTHA A. SUDLER.

Died.

ABBOTT.—On Sixth-day evening, 9th month 2d, ELIZABETH W. ABBOTT, aged 51 years, widow of the late George Abbott, and youngest daughter of Joshua Longstreth.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, at Barclay Hall, on Turner's Lane, on Third-day afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

BREED.—On the 5th instant, ELIZA H. BREED, widow of Samuel D. Breed.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CAMPBELL.—On Wednesday, August 24th, 1864, at her late residence in Doylestown, Pa., Mrs. DEBORAH H. relict of the late Stephen B. Campbell, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 49th year of her age.

HARBERT.—On Monday, the 5th instant, MARTHA, relict of the late Isaac Harbert, in the 91st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Henry D. Stover, Germantown, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HEALD.—At Frankford, on the 2d inst., J. C. HEALD, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M. and the Masonic Lodge of Frankford, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Main street, below Green, Frankford, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HERON.—On the evening of the 3d instant, EMMA CLOVER, wife of the late Thomas Heron.

Her relatives and friends, and the members of Southwark Union, No. 11, of the U. G. of B. and S., are invited to attend her funeral, from her sister's residence, No. 1917 Locust street, South Camden, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, 7th instant. Interment at Church on Fourth street, below Germantown, Philadelphia.

KAY.—On the evening of the 4th instant, of typhoid fever, ISAAC KAY, in the 37th year of his age, only son of William E. and Henrietta Kay.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Timber Creek, near Westville, N. J., on Fourth-day, 7th instant, at 10 A. M.

NOBLE.—On the 4th instant, PERRY R., son of Hannah and the late Perry R. McNeille, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 2216 Mount Vernon street, on Wednesday, 7th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

ORR.—On the evening of the 3d instant, ROBERT ORR, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the congregation of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1204 Locust street to leave the house at 3 o'clock precisely on Wednesday afternoon, the 7th instant. Funeral services at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce street, at half-past 3 o'clock prec sely. Interment at the Woodlands Cemetery.

ONIMUS.—Fell asleep in Jesus on the 4th instant, GEORGE R. ONIMUS, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Washington Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 615 N. Fifteenth street, below Coates, on Thursday afternoon September 8th, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

QUICKSALL.—Near Baltimore, Md., on the evening of Sunday, September, 4th, 1864, ELLINOR S., wife of T. M. Quicksall.

Her relatives and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, September 7th, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 2045 Chesnut street.

NINTH WARD.

ONCE MORE TO THE RESCUE!

An adjourned Meeting of the Citizens of the

NINTH WARD

INTERESTED IN AND LIABLE TO DRAFT,

Will be held at the

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

On THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 6, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

Are you liable to draft? If so, come promptly.
Have you a friend liable to draft? If so, come, and bring your friend with you.
Come prepared to subscribe liberally.
Don't wait for collectors to call on you.
By order of the Ninth Ward Bounty Committee:

DANIEL STEINMETZ, President.
EDWARD H. GOBBS, DAVID BAITLER, } Secretaries. 1t

BOYS' CLOTHING.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

HAVE ON HAND

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE FINE CLOTHING

FOR

BOYS.

S. W. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

se6-tuths ASSEMBLY BUILDING.

ESTATE OF ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of Rev. H. W. DUCACHET, D.D., ELI K. PRICE, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Esquires, Executors of the last will and testament of ELIZA HOWARD BURD, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON,
se3-stuth5t Auditor.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRIL,

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A Neglected Cold may Cause Months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis, or other Pulmonary Affection. When neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference of "waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established for thirty years.

Prepared only by

DR. D. JAYNE & SON,
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Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

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REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE BEEN APpointed agents to receive subscriptions for the stock of the BRILLIANT OIL COMPANY. Par value of shares ten dollars. Two dollars per share at the time of subscription.

As soon as this Company is organized it will receive a net income of $2000 per day, which amount is now realized by the present owner of the property.

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REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. se30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 702 CARTER street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1m7

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.
This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.
Bathing never was better.
au9-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA NEW YORK.
The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's
SPLENDID NEW STEAMSHIP
"NORTH AMERICA,"
(1605 tons burden), CHARLES P. MARSHMAN, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, September 7, at 9 A. M.
No freight received, or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, JR. & CO.,
se3-3t No. 126 N. DELAWARE AVENUE.

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AMUSEMENTS.

POSTPONEMENT!!!
ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS
Will be POSTPONED until
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMRER 7
THE SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES
Of the
CALEDONIAN CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will be celebrated at
WASHINGTON RETREAT,
On WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1864.
ALL TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR THAT DAY.
Cars leave Thirteenth and Caldwhill streets, at 9½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½ and 4 o'clock.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. se5-3t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—GLORIOUS SUCCESS!
FIRST COMEDY WEEK.
THIRD NIGHT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, September 6, 1864,
HER STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mrs Hardcastle, Mrs. John Drew
Young Marlow, Mr James Carden
After which,
THE POST OF HONOR.
Cohen Yorkes, Secret Robson
Trudchen, Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. DREW.
Doors open at 7. Commence at quarter to 8.
Box Office open from 10 to 2 o'clock.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS.
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Properties, Wonderful Effects, Superb Costumes, Startling Transformations, Grand Choruses, Beautiful Music, Dances, Songs, &c., &c.
Family Matinee, Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Performance at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

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Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously. au30-18t

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A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and accommodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
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FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
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and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HENTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au29-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

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ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer GENERAL HOOKER, now running from Fairmount to the Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz:—

At 8·40 A. M.	At 12·40 P. M.
10·00 "	2·00 "
11·20 "	3·20 "

Fare.—15 cents to Falls of Schuylkill, 10 cents to Columbia Bridge, Belmont, and Laurel Hill.
Boat leaves Falls of Schuylkill
At 9·20 A. M. | At 1·20 P. M.
10·40 " | 2·40 "
12 M.
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COLORED CORDED SILKS.
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RICH MOIRE ANTIQUES.
VERY HEAVY BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS OF ALL KINDS.

One case of Plaid Irish Poplins, $3·50.
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One case of magnificent quality French Poplins.
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One case of new style Corded Poplins.
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One case of plain All-wool Poplins.
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Five cases of Merinoes.
One case of Figured Reps.

MAGNIFICENT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

The above all to be opened THIS MORNING, and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at a small advance over Cost.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
se6-tuthm 3t No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

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300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON.
SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER.
By virtue of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at
No. 142 N. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE,
On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
300 Bales and 61 Bags Cotton,
Being Cargo of vessel unknown. Catalogues now ready.
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
se6-5t U. S. MARSHAL, E. D. of PENN'A.

EXTRA LARGE NEW HERRING.
100 barrels prime large new shore Herring.
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1000 kits new No. 1 Mackerel.
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The DAILY issue of this paper will commence on
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Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

MILITARY SUCCESSES AND COPPERHEAD GRIEFS.

From the Times.

One of the phenomena of the times is the gall of the Copperheads over the capture of Atlanta. It first took the shape of spiteful incredulity; afterwards of bitter spleen. It is shown in all the Copperhead presses. It is indicated in the rare flag-poles which had just before been flaunting their colors to the breeze at McClellan's nomination. It can be read in the sullen face of the Copperhead who passes you in the street, or sits next you at the table. There is no denying the fact, everywhere patent, that the Copperheads, as a party, take the capture of Atlanta as a party misfortune.

Now why is this? How happens that this event excites feelings in this party so like in kind, if not in degree, to the feelings it has produced among the Rebels? It is not possible to assign any other cause for this community of feeling than some community of interest and of purpose. Sherman's achievement cannot be, at one and the same time, a blow to the Rebellion and a blow to the Copperhead party, unless there is a near connection between her foe. The Copperhead party must be somehow auxiliary to the Rebellion, and have a common cause in its fortunes, thus to be cast down when adversity overtakes it. There is no mystery about either.

The simple explanation is that the Copperheads want a peace which shall be in the interest of the Rebels, and that these military successes are bringing a peace of an entirely opposite character. Union and peace desire this Rebellion to be crushed, and rejoice in every new blow that end. They consider it to have been conceived in the most monstrous sin, to have been a course of crime utterly beyond a parallel in human history, and to be of such a completely infernal nature that there can be no future safety to the Republic but in its utter subjugation. They believe that this work will now soon be accomplished. The Copperheads, on the other hand, have always apologized for the Rebellion, even when professing to be for the war against it; they have made light of its terrible inhumanities and iniquities; and it is now perfectly natural for them to repine when its calamities thicken.

At Chicago they gave out to the world that the war against it had been, and must be, a failure, and that peace must be made with it by evil means. They said this in face of the fact that the chief the Rebellion had but just before declared, in the most absolute terms, that there could be no peace with his Confederacy except by its extermination or its independence. Deprecating as they do every blow which goes to exterminate it, we must conclude that they would sooner welcome the other alternative.

We do not mean to say that the majority of the party are yet positively in favor of that independence. Even supposing that they are utterly adrift to all national feeling, yet party calculation alone would prompt them to hold their ancient allies in the Union if possible. If allowed to stop the war, and to treat with the Rebels, they would offer the most extreme inducements to persuade the Confederates back. They would guarantee the perpetuation of slavery.

They would introduce into the Constitution an amendment explicitly securing the right of secession. They would incorporate the Confederate debt with the National debt. If it came to the touch, they would, in all earthly probability, agree to a new Union, which should exclude New England. Or, if this was not decided upon, they would accept Mr. Calhoun's project of a dual Executive, one Northern and one Southern, the sanction of both to be necessary to the validity of any law. These are among the ends they would hope to secure in the "ultimate convention" they declared for at Chicago.

And it is their general belief that with such arrangements the Confederacy would consent to merge itself into a new Union. Probably they are right. It is not easy to suppose that the South could long resist such a temptation to rid itself of its present burdens, and to become the complete master of the North. But the policy of such reconstruction, and the policy of conceding Confederate independence, are alike set back by such events as this at Atlanta.

The Copperheads are perfectly right in their instincts and convictions that the Union victories of Sherman, and Grant, and Farragut are assuming to their interests as to the interests of the Rebels. It is their curse that the Union party lives and thrives directly in everything that goes to put down the armed enemies of the Union; and that they can have no realized or promised good for themselves except in national disaster. It is morally impossible that such a party should have the confidence and support of a loyal people. No right-hearted man can fail to understand that a party whose success depends on the misfortunes of our national armies can be in any sense a national party. It requires but such an awakening of the national spirit of the people as will soon take place under the stir of this great canvass, to keep such a party into a ruin as complete as that which awaits the Rebellion itself.

WHERE WE ARE.

From the Tribune.

It is useless to attempt to disguise the fact, patent to every intelligent person in the country, that for weeks past, till quite recently, there has been among all loyal people a good deal of dissatisfaction at the present aspect of affairs, and a good deal of very painful apprehension for the future. The events of the last three months, so different from the general expectation of signal and decisive results of the summer campaign, while they were the cause of this despondency, have justified the foresight of those who advised against the assembling of the Union Convention in June. Perhaps, had that Convention been postponed till September, its choice of a Presidential candidate would have been the same as in June; but, made in June, the feeling is that it was premature, because it was made under the anticipation of events which have not been realized, and which, it is now seen, it was hardly reasonable to expect.

But the resulting effect was a wide-spread doubt of the wisdom of that nomination, not because the country did not know as much then as it does now of the character of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, but that it attributed to it then an energy and a judgment, in the conduct of the war, which the past did not justify, but on which, nevertheless, the people chose to found unwarranted hopes and extravagant expectations. With the Rebellion believed to be at almost its last gasp, and which a vigorous campaign was sure to finish in ninety days, where, it was said, could a better standard-bearer be found than Abraham Lincoln for the coming political struggle? Who so well deserving to be the Nation's ruler for a second term as he who has carried it triumphantly through the war, and who will, before the leaves fall, re-establish Union and Peace?

Such was the popular feeling, or such it was assumed to be; and, on the crest of this wave of popular devotion, the Convention was held, and the Presidential nomination carried. But subsequent events disproved the popular anticipations; and the strength, which was to be proved by their realization, turned out to be only a reactionary weakness in their disappointment. With disappointment came despair, quite as unwarrantable as the extravagant expectations of four months ago; and, as we sunk into lethargy under the influence of hope deferred, so our opponents rallied with a new strength born of our weakness.

Only those of the most vigorous faith and most unyielding determination held out against this general apathy; while the half-hearted and the faint-hearted deemed that all struggle was impotent against the vigorous opposition setting in against an Administration in whom confidence was so much shaken and which it was feared must be overwhelmed by a party promising to end the nation, in some way, out of the wilderness of indecision, of doubt, and of imbecility. To those who demanded peace at any rate were added those who preferred peace to a protracted and ruinous war, which, it was feared, could only end in disgrace and disaster. From this positive temper on the one hand, and this doubting and despairing spirit on the other, we seemed hastening only to defeat.

No careful observer of public opinion for the last few weeks can deny that this is a true statement of what its condition has been. No rational man, we think, can deny that it needs to have come about; that had we not, to use the slang of the street, "discounted" success and built upon an enthusiasm that was yet to be created, had we patiently awaited events, and made up our minds to accept disaster if disaster was to come, resolved upon facing the situation, whatever it might be, and then go in and win with the best man we could find to lead us to victory, whether Abraham Lincoln or somebody else, that we should have started on the Presidential campaign full of freshness, and confidence, and hope, sure to carry us in triumph to the end. Now what are we to do? Are the mistakes of the past beyond remedy? Are the lethargy and despair that had crept over the public mind remediable? Is the strength which the Opposition has gathered through those mistakes so potent that resistance is vain? Must we submit to defeat, not through the inherent strength of our opponents, but in succumbing to the weakness which we ourselves have generated and nurtured? Is there no hope left for us?

Not so. Our cause to-day is stronger than ever before. Let us understand and acknowledge that this apprehension of the future had its origin in our unmanly fears, and not in the actual condition of affairs. The Administration to-day is precisely what it was, and what we know it was, six months—a year—two years—ago. It is not that it has developed any new characteristics, but that we, through impatience and the egregious folly of extravagant expectations, have been called upon to meet new disappointments. We have met them every year—every six months—since the war began: we have met them and overcome them bravely, with, at the end of each period, new triumphs to encourage and strengthen us. Shall we give up in despair when so near the end? We might, indeed, have a better Administration; we might have one, on the other hand, a thousand times worse. We shall have a worse before we have a better.

But it is too late now to take a new departure. We must accept the situation with all its difficulties. If the Administration wants vigor, give it vigor; if it wants earnestness, give it earnestness; if it wants understanding, give it understanding. Infuse it with a people's will; invigorate it with a people's courage; reinforce it with a people's confidence; overwhelm it with a people's determination that treason and slavery shall never prevail against them, but that both shall be trampled under their feet. But never desert it. Never let its shortcomings, its weaknesses, its short-sightedness, and its delays, defeat us. God knows it might have done better; God alone knows how much worse it might have done.

We know, at least, that with it we have come well nigh to the overthrow of the Rebellion; we know that, with a little patience, a little more energy, a little more courage, we shall soon come to its utter overthrow. The end is near, the good and the true end is certain, if we are faithful to ourselves, even with such tools as we have. The choice is no longer ours, whether we will throw them aside and try new ones. We must do this work with such as we have or not do it at all.

If we throw them aside and abandon the work to other hands, where are we? Alas! who does not know? The best that can befall us in a Copperhead triumph is disunion—disunion first between the North and the South, to meet thereafter, as best we may, the question of new boundaries, to be settled by new wars, the East and the West, the Pacific and the Atlantic coast arrayed against each other. Or, if Union shall be maintained, it will be a Union that shall mean only annexation; the North tied—tied hand and foot and delivered over—to a slave-holding Confederacy, the appendage to an oligarchy of slaveholders; slavery made legal all over the North and West, both States and Territories; the assumption of the Confederate debt by the Federal Government; the unquestionable National debt to be liquidated solely by Northern taxation; the right of suffrage denied to Northern laboring men; extension of representation to the owners of slaves; in short, anything that Jeff. Davis and his fellow-conspirators may choose to demand as the price of our submission, as the terms on which they will agree to grant us peace and pardon. They may have us on their own terms; for there are none so exacting, none so degrading, none so base, that their Northern allies will not grant on a promise of being admitted to be fed once more on the crumbs that fall from their masters' table.

Choose ye! For our part, we have chosen. Better a perpetual dinner of herbs, than the stalled ox in such company—though, for that matter, but little of the stalled ox would fall to the share of those who believed in fighting for the Union. Henceforth, we fly the banner of Abraham Lincoln for the next Presidency, choosing that far rather than the Disunion and a quarter of century of wars, or the Union and political servitude which our opponents would give us. Let the country shake off its apathy; let it realize what is the price of defeat—no price is neither won nor the world can afford; let it be understood how near we are to the end of the Rebellion, and that no choice is left us now but the instrument put into our hands, and that with that we can and must finish it.

We grant, from our own convictions, much that can be said in criticism of the present Administration; for the sake of argument, we will grant anything that any honest and loyal man can say. And then this is our rejoinder—Mr. Lincoln has done seven eighths of the work after his fashion; there must be vigor and virtue enough left in him to do the other fraction. The work is in his hands; if it passes out of them, it will be, as there are no better, but far worse, to receive it, to our utter ruin. We MUST re-elect him, and, God helping us, we WILL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WARDENS FOR the Port of Philadelphia, No. 119 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.

NOTICE.—Application having been made to this Board by the "Tuscarora Fishing Company," for a license to erect a Pier in the River Delaware, front of their property in Delaware county, agreeably to a plan on file in this office, such license will issue on Friday next, if no objections are made.

CHAS. S. WAYNE,
se6-3t Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

☞ CITY BOUNTY, FOUR HUNDRED Dollars.—Office of the City Bounty Fund Commission, No. 112 PINE Street.

Until further notice, the Commission will continue to pay the CITY BOUNTY OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS to all recruits credited upon the quota of the city of Philadelphia, whether enlisting for one, two, or three years.

Parties furnishing Substitutes will receive
$100 for One Year.
$200 for Two Years.
$280 for Three Years, as heretofore.

R. P. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Secretary. se5-6t

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public-spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date, and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the army from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addressees or any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 1478 FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, No. 307 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES B. ORNE, No. 626 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCIS & SON, No. 814 MARKET Street.
JOSEPH SPERING, No. 102 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. CHLER, Fall of SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWNE, No. 1124 LOCUST Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER, No. 2038 SANSOM street.
se22-tf

☞ HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA Militia, Harrisburg, August 30, 1864.—General Orders, No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the act of Assembly of the 22d and 30th of August, 1864, and the acts to which they are supplementary, it is ordered:—

1. That the raising of the corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

2. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of field artillery, shall be recruited without delay. These regiments, squadrons, and batteries, it is intended, shall be composed of volunteers, as well of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

3. As the force, thus to be raised, will be commanded by company officers elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

The field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor and mustered into the service of the State. The force will be used only for the defense of the State. It will, while in service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined, and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

4. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps will, on application to the State Inspector-General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and, if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

5. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

6. A Camp of Rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops thereto will be furnished to persons recruiting companies and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Quay, Harrisburg, Chief of Transportation and Telegraph Department.

7. Should the regiments, squadrons, and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

8. Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General, Penna. se1-6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE BRIGGS OIL Company, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, September 1, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the third monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 8th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed after the 4th inst. and re-opened on the 8th.

A. J. SABINE, President.
se2-6t

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 26 S. SECOND STREET,

Are now Opening their Fall and Winter Stock of

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

CLOTHS, &c.,

Most of which are of their own importation.

Wholesale and Retail buyers are invited to examine our stock. se5-tuths-3t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au20-2m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISKIII—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosom. Only $4-75. Usual price $6-00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4-50. Usual price $5-50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1236 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Tarlatans, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

☞ Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
jy4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number,
au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stebbins',) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. jy7-3m

CUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
mh28 1y JOSHUA B. CUSTY.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewelers

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au15-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-Houses, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

au15-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do,
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jy14-3m

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

H. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

NORTH CLEAR CREEK

GOLD AND SILVER

MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:
CHARLES P. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2852½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Simmons," "Dunnard," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au15-1m

VANCE STEWART

ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $5 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or slope of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of Oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a conservative estimate, one mile apart, below the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart, in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may secure a rival share of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now pumping a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well is reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil: a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 214 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, now pumping, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,500, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a saw house, &c., also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 800 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy6-6t

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jan15-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Waterstreets' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel-street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL—STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERpool, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

EDINBURG, Saturday, September 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, September 17.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24.

And every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$40 00
First Cabin to London 120 00 Steerage to London.... 60 00
First Cabin to Paris.. 150 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 130 00 Steerage to Hamburg. 74 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $150, $120, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, September 10, 1864, the steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 10, at 100 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 6 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.—The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
jy21-tf No. 191 WALNUT Street.

HAVE YOU CONSTANT PAIN AND

UNEASINESS AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH?

Read the next column.

Have you Flatulence and Acidity?

Read the next column.

Have you Costiveness and Loss of Appetite?

Read the next column.

Have you Gloom and Depression of Spirits?

Read the next column.

Have you Diarrhœa with Griping?

Read the next column.

Have you Pain in all parts of the System?

Read the next column.

Have you Choking and Suffocation?

Read the next column.

Have you Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart?

Read the next column.

Have you Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat?

Read the next column.

Have you Dimness of Vision and Headache?

Read the next column.

Have you all or any of the foregoing symptoms?

Then read the great cures of Dyspepsia performed by

DR. WISHART'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS

AND PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

In the next column.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THE NEXT COLUMN.

DYSPEPSIA.

A CURE WARRANTED.

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:—

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and acidity.
3d. Costiveness and loss of appetite.
4th. Glooms and depression of spirits,
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the system.
7th. Consumptive symptoms and palpitation of the heart
8th. Cough, with phlegm in the throat.
9th. Nervous affection and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of appetite and vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, dimness of vision and loss of sight.
12th. Headache and staggering in walking, with great weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. WISHART'S office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that I had Dyspepsia in the worst form for three years. I was treated by seven of the best physicians in America; some of them were Professors of Jefferson College, Philadelphia, but they did me no good. I grew worse every month. I would be taken at times with dreadful pains in my breast and stomach, so great was it that I could neither sit, lie, stand, nor would rove about from one room to another; my friends expected to see me die, as there appeared to be no relief for me. In this hopeless condition I placed myself under Dr. Wishart's treatment, and used his medicines as directed.

This day I am a well man, and for three weeks I have been on my feet, and working hard from early morn until eleven o'clock at night. Dr. Wishart, I give you this certificate with a grateful heart, feeling it my duty to do so; you may, and I want you to publish it to the world, that every person suffering as I was, may have the benefit of using your truly wonderful remedies. All sick persons are at liberty to call and see me, or write to me, as I want to render all the good I can to suffering humanity.

JAMES H. ASGILL,
Overseer of Washington Manufacturing Company's Weaving Room, Gloucester, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

This is to certify that suffering severely with a disease called Dyspepsia, with much loss of weight, my attention was directed to Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills as the remedy. Having taken within three weeks taken eleven Pills, according to the directions, I found myself entirely cured, and for two weeks since my health is greatly improved, and I can eat without fear of pain or inconvenience. I earnestly recommend them to all similarly afflicted.

Mr. M. B. THOMPSON,
Richmond street, four doors below Hanover.

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, John Leech, do certify that for four months past I was attacked with acute dyspepsia; I was so severely handled that I could do nothing but what it would fill me with dreadful distress; my nervous system was perfectly prostrated; my whole frame soon became weak and trembling, with a confused noise and dizziness in the head, followed by a palpitation of the heart and general debility of the whole body. Every kind of medicine administered to me did no good, until I was advised to call on Dr. Wishart and place myself under his treatment. It is now about nine weeks since I commenced to use his Dyspepsia Pills and Fine Tree Tar Cordial, and I do truthfully and faithfully say, that I am perfectly cured of dyspepsia, and all other diseases arising therefrom, and I can eat three good meals every day, and feel well in every respect. I am 78 years of age, and if it was necessary, I feel I could and would shoulder my gun to defend the city from invasion by the Rebels. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia as I was, are at liberty to call and see me, for I feel it my duty to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

JOHN LENCH,
No. 1831 Poplar street, Philadelphia.

Dr. WISHART'S Store and Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Price, $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility, and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools, finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years), there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure, and contentment are my every day companions. JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 N. Second street, Philadelphia.
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

Dr. WISHART'S Office, No. 10 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Moses Tobin, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year everything but death itself, from that awful disease, called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

APT QUOTATIONS FOR THE TIMES

COLLATED FOR THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH," BY COLLEY CIBBER.

PATRIOTISM.

A patriot is one who loves his country, devotes himself to its service, or labors for its benefit.

"Patriotism must be founded in great principles, and supported by great virtues."—*Bolingbroke.*

"Patriot and faction,
Like oil and water, mix when strongly shaken,
But never can unite—disjoined by nature."
Aaron Hill.

"Far dearer the grave or the prison
Illumed by one patriot name,
Than the trophies of those who have risen,
On Liberty's ruins to fame."—*Moore.*

Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land?
* * * * *
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."—*Scott.*

THE UNION.

"Union the bond of all things, and of man."—*Pope.*

"When kind fate has once planted
Two saplings together,
That are warmed by one ray,
And that feel the same weather;
When their branches entwine,
And their leaves intermingle,
It were better both died
Than that either were single."—*Dallas.*

"Parts separated and disjointed are to be brought together gently and equably, that they may touch one another, and so be prepared for union."—*Wiseman.*

"But if treason causes a separation of States the only power that exists to unite them again is the *sword*."—*Old Play.*

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"They mov'd like stars united in their spheres,
Or like the Rhone by Leman's waters wash'd,
Where mingled, and yet separate appears
The river from the lake." *Byron.*

"Let the bond
Of mutual, firm accord, as heretofore,
Unite them, and let wealth and peace abound."—*Homer.*

OUR COUNTRY.

"Oh, save my country, heaven!"—*Pope.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"A man that fortune buffets and rewards,"—*Shakespeare.*

"He stands between the wronged and the wronger. The defender of the oppressed and the champion of a race despised. The whip is silenced in the South, and the chains cease to clink there. Humanity assumes in shape, even in the midst of those who would have crushed it to earth. Light and shade now make up the landscape of a Southern scene, as you view it upon the canvas. The one is a beautiful specimen of art—the other a sublime reality of nature."
C. C.

"I said Abraham Lincoln will prove *true*. And he has. God bless him. Slow if you please, but *true*. Unimpassioned, if you please, but *true*. Jocose, trifling, if you please, but *true*. Reluctant to part with unworthy officials, but *true* himself, *true* as steel. I could wish him less a man of facts, and more a man of ideas. I could wish him more stern and more vigorous. Every man has his faults. But still I say Amen to Abraham Lincoln! My countrymen, can we do better, any of us, and all of us, than to say Amen to Abraham Lincoln, till the Lakes shall echo it to the Gulf, and the Eastern unto the Western sea?
REV. JOHN P. GULLIVER.

GENERAL SCOTT.

——"At morn we met
The venerable man; a virgin bloom
Of softness, mingled with the vigorous thought
That tower'd upon his brow! As when we see
The gentle moon and the full radiant sun,
Shining in heaven together."—*Moore.*

"The calm of that old, reverend brow, the glow
Of its thin silver locks, was like a flash
Of sunlight in the pauses of the storm."—*Milman.*

"A little longer, yet a little longer
And nature drops him down without your sin;
Like mellow fruit without the winter's storm."
Dryden.

GENERAL GRANT.

The word Grant, Menage derives from the German Waren, which itself is from *A. S. Warian-ge-warian-Cavere-providere, custodire, defendere;* to provide or foresee, to keep or guard, firm or secure (sc), the possession of a thing to another, to *guarantee* it.—*Dictionary.*

"The game I START, courageously pursue."
Langhorne.

REBELS!

"Thus all the doynges and attempts of the rebellious people had evile successe on their first enterprice."—*Hall., Henry VII.*

"Nor idly sit our men at arms the while,
Four thousand horse, that ev'ry day go out,
And of the field are masters many a mile,
By putting the rebellious *South* to rout."
Battle of Agincourt.

"Well, on that day, the world repose had gain'd,
And bold rebellion's blood had all been drain'd."
Rowe.

TRAITORS!

"But what talk we of these *traitorly rascals*, whose *miseries* are to be smiled at, their offences being so capital?"—*The Winter's Tale.*

"And far the blackest there, the traitor friend."
Dryden.

"What means that traitorous combination, less,
Too plain to evade, too shameful to confess?"
The Medal.

——"Can he love the whole
Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend
Who is, in truth, the friend of no man there!"
Cowper.

JEFF. DAVIS.

"Satan—their dread commander."—*Milton.*

"For he that hath the devil to his father must needs have devilish children."—*Latimer's Sermons.*

"*Hell*—One of the devils, I warrant you, has got a cold, with being so long out of the fire."—*Dryden.*

"This outward sainted deputy—
Whose sallow visage, and deliberate word,
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth enmew
As falcon doth the fowl—is yet a devil;
His filth within being cast, he would appear
A pond as deep as hell." *Shakespeare.*

BRACKENRIDGE.

"*Sauter pour mieux reculer.*"

"*Il faut reculer pour mieux sauter.*"

That is to say, one must go back—retreat a few paces, in order to take a better leap.

"*Sauve qui peut*"—Save himself who can; cut who can; run who can. The phrase of flight when a French army is routed.

S. P. BENJAMIN.

"Blush collegiate."—*Langhorne.*

"These people are very thievish, which I proved to my cost, for they stole a casket of mine, with things of good value."—*Hacklugt's Voyages, vol. II, p. 260.*

"Even jewelry and goods."—*Cook's Voyage.*

GENERAL LEE.

"A second Arnold on Columbia's shore."—*Anon.*

HOME TRAITORS.

"Jesus began to speake unto the people of John. To re wat, wet ye out unto the wyderness? Went ye out to se a *reede* shaken with the wynde?"—*Playghman's Bible,* 1551.

Spider Capturing a Snake.

The Orleans (New York) *Republican* relates that one day last week ex-Comptroller Lorenzo Burrows discovered, in a building belonging to him, a small snake suspended by the neck under a shelf. On examination, the suspension proved to be accomplished by nothing more substantial than the threads of a spider's web.

The main web or nest of the spider was just under the shelf, perhaps two and a half feet from the floor. From this depended a cable formed of a number of strands, and from this hung the snake. The upper half of the snake's body seemed to be wound around with the tiny thread, which was so tightly drawn about his head and throat as to prevent the reptile opening its mouth. Having thus secured him, the spider seemed intent on drawing his prey up to his nest, and when discovered had so far succeeded as to have half the length of the snake from the floor.

The snake manifested its dislike of the treatment by occasional violent struggles, in which he would spring from the floor, and exert his utmost powers to break his filmy bands. The struggles were very complacently and unconcernedly watched by the spider from his nest above. The snake was about a foot in length, and the spider was by no means a large specimen of his species. The apparently unequal struggle was watched by more than one hundred persons during the day, attracted by the report of the singular contest. But that the cable was accidentally broken by a person who entered the room, the spider would have undoubtedly drawn the snake to his den. This singular case presents double room for wonder—first at the "strategy" of the spider in getting his coils about the snake; and, second, at the wonderful strength evinced in drawing up a reptile at least one hundred times his weight.

DIARY OF A LADY OF QUALITY.

Reminiscences of Walter Scott, Mrs. Siddons, Macready, and Napoleon.

An English publisher has offered to the public "Diaries of a Lady of Quality from 1797 to 1841." —the "lady" in question being Miss Frances Williams Wynn, who was the daughter of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn (the fourth baronet) and Charlotte, (daughter of George Grenville (First Lord of the Treasury, 1763 to 1765); and had for uncles the first Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, and the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville.

Miss Wynn was an accomplished, kindly lady, who, during her long life, from 1780 to 1857, had ample opportunity for storing up lively gossip of notable personages and events; and we find chit-chat about memorable ghosts and ghost stories which excited or amused our grandfathers; of Napoleon, Kean, Junius, Louis Philippe, Sir Walter Scott, Cannibalism in Sumatra, the Old Woman of Delamere Forest, Balloons, Magic, Queen Anne, Lady Morgan, Wellington, Marlborough, Macready, the Pretender, George III, and Queen Victoria.

Here is an allusion to "Sir Walter:—"

"APRIL, 1807.—Mr. Scott, the author of the 'Lay,' told us some curious border histories. We were much pleased with the conclusion of the history of Wat Tynlin. When he was grown old and blind, one of the agents of the Lady of Branksome, in her absence, called upon him for the rent of a small tower which he inhabited, part of which is standing to this day. Wat, incensed, replied he never had paid rent, nor would he at that age. At last he delivered his bow to the steward, and said he would pay the man who could draw that bow; the bow was certainly tried, but we will hope that the lady would never have obliged such a man to pay his rent. However, certain it is that some vain attempts were made to draw his bow, and that Wat never paid his rent. Mr. Scott spoke of one story which might make an excellent ballad, but he said he could not write it, as to do it justice much humor, a quality he never possessed, was required. Scott of Harden, one of his ancestors, was a famous border thief, and at one time, when he had either spoiled the neighboring English of all their cattle or had frightened them all away, he began to fear that from disuse he might become less expert at the honorable trade he pursued; and, to keep his hand in, amused himself with driving the cattle of one of his own countrymen and neighbors, Murray, of Elibank, an ancestor of the present Lady Elibank. Murray soon found means of revenging himself, and brought Scott, his followers, his cattle, &c., all prisoners to Elibank Castle. On the walls was sitting his wife, who, perceiving the train that followed him, asked what he meant to do with Scott. 'Why, hang him, to be sure,' was the answer. The more prudent wife exclaimed:—'What! hang such a winsome mannie as Harden; when we have three such sorry damsels at home?' Murray was persuaded by his wife, and sending for one of his daughters, whose ugly face and immense mouth had acquired her the name of Mag o'mouth Murray, proposed to Scott to marry her, leaving him no other alternative but a halter. The unfortunate prisoner most ungallantly refused the lady; and the tradition says that it was not till the rope was tied to the tree, and he began to feel it tighten, that he repented. He was married, and sorrowfully bent his steps homewards, taking with him his ugly wife."

Another little memorandum about the "Wizard of the North:—"

"My uncle gave me a curious account of the introduction of Mr. Scott to the Princess of Wales. Mrs. Hayman, in sending the invitation to my uncle (Lord Grenville), added a personal request that he would come early to protect the poet (for as such only was he known), who she believed would not know any one other guest. Scott arrived late, was only presented to the Princess just before she went to dinner, at table his place was of course far removed from her, and little if any conversation took place between them. Very soon after the gentlemen came up from dinner, the Princess said, 'Mr. Scott, I hear you have a great collection of stories which you tell remarkably well; pray let us hear one.' Without any disclaiming speeches, without hesitation, almost without delay, Scott began. 'Madam, there was once,' &c. The story was much applauded; another was called for and followed with equal facility."

MRS. SIDDONS.

In speaking of this celebrated woman, Miss Wynn is rather critical:—

"Mrs. Siddons in her prime is certainly a bright recollection, but I did not feel for her acting quite the enthusiasm that most people profess. It was too artificial for my taste; her attitudes were fine and graceful, but they always seemed to me the result of study; not like Miss O'Neil, who always was graceful merely because she could not help it, because it was impossible to throw those beautifully formed limbs, and especially that neck, into any position that was not beautiful. At the same time I must say, in 'Isabel,' and in 'Jane Shore,' Miss O'Neil struck me as very inferior indeed to Mrs. Siddons. She never excited that deep thrill of horror which made my blood tingle at my fingers' end. I was melancholy, and that was all. Miss O'Neil had sense enough to refuse the character of 'Lady Macbeth,' conscious that her powers were inadequate to it. I never saw Mrs. Siddons with a good 'Macbeth,' for Kemble I never reckoned tolerable; nor did I feel I knew what the character was until I heard Mrs. Siddons read the play. Certainly in that reading, some speeches of 'Macbeth's,' and almost the whole of the witches, were the parts that struck me most. Probably 'Lady Macbeth,' however excellent, had, by frequent repetition, lost some of her power; certainly (I felt) in that part Mrs. Siddons could no longer surprise me. Yes, she did, though. I looked with impatience for the grand sleep-walking scene, and thought I would take advantage of my position, which was very near her, to watch the fine, dead, glassy glare which she contrived to give to her eyes. Alas! that was quite gone. Whether the diminution of the natural fire of the eye prevented this effect, or whether the muscles were grown less flexible from age and want of constant practice, I know not, but I feel quite certain of the fact. It struck me when I saw her once more, in one of her frequent re-appearances, act 'Lady Macbeth' on the opera stage. Then my pleasure in seeing her was increased by my delight in watching the effect she produced on the very eloquent though plain countenance of Madame de Stael, who sat in the stage-box, literally wrapped up in the performance."

MACREADY.

Of this actor Miss Wynn says:—

"FEBRUARY 10, 1838.—I saw last night Macready in *King Lear*, and little expected, in the present degraded state of the stage to see any performance that would give me such pleasure. First and last it is Shakespeare's 'Lear;' not a word is added to the text; the points by fine catastrophe is acted; and the play, in the regular theatre phrase, will get on, excepting in the female parts, which were almost as ill-dressed as they were acted. I cannot conceive a better model for a painter of 'Lear' than Macready exhibited in face, figure, dress, and apparent age. The latter seems to me the leading point of his representation of the character, in which he substitutes the imbecility of age for insanity, which I have hitherto considered as the leading feature of *Lear*. The more I think the more I am inclined to think that this was the intention of the poet; at the same time, I must own that it has, as far as dramatic effect is concerned, some objections. The cause, the appeal to the elements, which one has been used to dislike as a rant, appeared tame and ineffective, partly, I believe, because so early in the play I had not entered fully into the conception of the actor; but I still think, upon retrospect, that both, especially the curse, might have been made to tell with singular effect if repeated in a tremulous and very solemn manner. I hope to judge of this ere long on a second view. I felt almost as if I had never read, certainly never seen, that finest of all scenes—that on the heath—so much was I delighted with the effect produced by the Fool (now reinstated for the first time for many years). The artless affection, shrewdness, archness displayed by Miss Horton, the sweetness of the snatches of song, seemed like the drop of comfort infused into the bitter cup of the poor old king. They made me feel that the commentators who assert that, when in the last rad scene he says, 'And my poor fool is hanged!' he cannot mean to allude to the boy, had never seen it so acted. Much as I admire the strict adherence to the text, I must say that one omission quite new to me pleased me very much. When poor blind Gloster, fancying himself on the edge of the cliff, says, 'Now, fellow, fase thee well,' instead of falling down, he is interrupted by the arrival of Lear, and you are spared the absurdity of persuading a man whom you have seen falling from his own height, that he tumbled down a precipice. In the battle there was one novelty which I think, from a greater distance than the box in which we were, might have a great effect. The scene was a distant view of a battle, or rather of heaps of slain; when the challenge is given, a *champ clos* is immediately formed by a palisade of spears and battle-axes. The last scene is almost too painful; I felt it would have been quite, if 'Cordelia' had not been such a detestable snub-nosed creature. I suppose it would be high treason against Shakspeare to alter the catastrophe, and to give it what might be called a melodramatic German character, but I could not help wishing the representation to conclude when 'Lear' says:

"'She lives; if it be so,
It is a chance that does redeem all sorrows
That ever I have felt.'

NAPOLEON ON A VISIT.

Here is a sketch of domestic life in a palace. The queen referred to was the Queen of Wurtemberg, born Princess Royal of England:—

'The Queen, who is always trying to puff off the conjugal tenderness of her husband, told my mother that he left it to her option whether she would receive Napoleon. She said, 'I could not hesitate; it was my duty.' I do not give her any credit for a determination so perfectly natural; few women would, I think, have hesitated under the same circumstances, even if the opinion given her was not an order given in a more polite form. I do give her much credit for the honest candor with which she now speaks of the fallen conqueror, though perfectly aware that it is very disagreeable to most of the members of her own family, and especially to the king. The Queen of Bavaria was not as wise, and upon some occasion when Napoleon was incensed at some slight from her, he said she should remember what she was but for him, *la fille d'un miserable petite Margrave* (Baden), and imitate the conduct of the Queen of Wurtemberg, *la fille du plus grand Roi de la terre*. The Queen said that the great preparations made in the palaces at Stuttgard Louisbourg for the reception of Napoleon, were not with her approbation, and that she said to the King, '*Mon ami, vous leurres fait la pauvre au lieu d'etaler vos richesses, si vous ne voulez pas avoir des fortes contributions a payer.*' It was ridiculous enough to hear her say how, when Napoleon admired the Lyons embroidery, and said, 'I cannot have such at the Tuileries,' she told him it was her work, adding, 'God forgive me, that was a lie.' When he made the same observation on some other instance of magnificence, she told him it was all done by the "*Duc mon beaupere,*' and in relating this, added the same corrective. She said the manners of Napoleon were extremely *brusque*, even when he was making the civil. She had seen both Josephine and Marie Louise with him, and seemed to have been less pleased with the manners of the former than most persons who saw her. Napoleon used to play at whist in the evening, but not for money playing ill and inattentively. One evening when the Queen Dowager was playing with him against her husband and his daughter (the Queen of Westphalia, the wife of Jerome) the King stopped Napoleon, who was taking up a trick that belonged to them, saying, '*Sire, on ne joue pas ici en conquerant.*' The Queen spoke much of her father, of his recovery from his first illness; mentioned the story one has often heard of his wish to read *King Lear*, which the doctors refused him, and which he got in spite of them, by asking for Colman's work, in which he knew he should find the play as altered by Colman for the stage. This I had often heard, but the affecting sequel was quite new to me; and, fatiguing as the visits to Louisburg are, I wished I had been there to have heard it from the Queen's own mouth. When the three elder princesses went in to the King, he told them what he had been reading. He said, "It is very beautiful, very affecting, and very awful;" adding, "I am like poor *Lear*; but, thank God! I have no *Regan*, no *Goneril*, but three *Cordelias*." The Queen wept in relating this; and my mother says she felt as if she could have done the same."

LABOR IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The remuneration paid for the various kinds of labor by our ancestors, was very different from what is usual at the present day. By an ancient law, in force before the reign of Henry I (1100), "judges who serve the king, it is lawful for them to take 12d. of the plaintiff after hearing of the cause, and no more, although there be two judges or two plaintiffs in one action; and the pleader 6d., and a knight sworn a witness 4d., and every juror 4d., and the two swearers 4d." But in the reign of Henry III (1216), the king's justices enjoyed a salary of 10 marks (the mark was 13s. 4d.) per annum, which, in the twenty-third year of that king, was augmented to £20, and soon after to more. Under Henry IV (1399), the chief justices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas had £40, and one of the judges of the Common Pleas had 55 marks.

The ancient price of agricultural labor was as follows:—In the twenty-fifth year of Edward III (1352), the wages paid to haymakers were 1d. a day; a mower of meadows received 3d a day, or 5d. an acre; reapers of corn in the first week in August, 2d.; in the second week 4d. per day, and so on until the end of the month, without meat, drink, or other allowance, and finding their own tools. For threshing a quarter of wheat or rye, 2½d. a quarter; beans, peas, barley, or oats, 1½d. By the 13th of Richard II (A. D. 1389), the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were a mark a year, and clothing once during that time at most. A carter was paid 10s., a shepherd 10s., an oxherd 6s. 8d., a cowherd the same, a swineherd 6s., and a driver of ploughs 7s. From this time up to the 23d of Henry IV (1422), the price of labor was fixed by the justices by proclamation. In the year 1444 the wages of a bailiff of husbandry were 23s. 4d. per annum, and clothing of the value of 5s., with meat and drink; a chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20s., and clothing, 4s.; a common servant of husbandry, 16s., and clothing, 3s. 4d.; a woman servant, 10s., and clothing, 2s. In the time of harvest a mower received 4d. a day—without meat or drink, 6d.; a reaper or carter, 3d. a day—without meat and drink, 5d.; a woman laborer and other laborers, 2d. a day;—without meat and drink, 4½d. a day. By the 11th Henry VII (1496), there was a like rate of wages, only with a little advance. In the December of the first year of building Eton College (A. D. 1441), twelve carpenters, thirty-three freemasons, and two stonemasons, besides twelve laborers, were employed.

The freemasons received 3s. a week each, without deducting for holidays; the stonemasons and carpenters had 2s. 6d. a week, if it was a week with one or more holidays in it—for a week without holidays their wages were 3s.; the laborers had 4d. a day each, but were only paid for working days, which were, on an average, not more than five a week, as nothing was done on any of the festivals or fast days in the calendar. Throughout the period of the works in Henry VI's time, the wages seem to have been much the same; skilled workmen, such as plumbers, sawyers, tilers, etc., received 6d. a day, and common laborers 4d.

The Paris Season.

But I presume I ought to speak a little of the Imperial family. First, then, the Emperor. The lion hago has been very bad; and I suppose he will try Vichy again. No waters like the Vichy waters in their own especial way. You see the Emperor driving himself about in his phaeton with the utmost sense of security in the most miscellaneous parts of Paris. He was limping at the private review of the French Exhibition; and gazing earnestly at Winterhalter's picture of the Prince Imperial with his rifle, on the steps of the palace of St. Cloud; and then going carefully over the battle-pictures with grim recollections of Solferino and Magenta. Bubbles he looked very carefully at the picture of Solferino itself, which I mention elsewhere.

Besides Winterhalter's, there are two other pictures of the Prince Imperial. One is by Debras (515 of the Catalogue) of the Prince driving through the gates of Bagatelle—the villa of an English nobleman whom he often visits. The other is by Armand Dumaresque, "Promenade de S. A. Mgr seigneur le Prince Impérial," with two outriders and a group of Spahis. The little Prince's duty of acknowledging all salutations appears a source of unfailing enjoyment to him, and he does it very gracefully. The *fete* he gave to the children in the gardens of the Tuileries the other Sunday ought to make him very popular with his young contemporaries; mountains of cakes, rivers of sweet drinks, and the Champs Elysees cleared of most of its customary amusement for their special delectation.

The ordinary British tourist, of domesticated habits and strong family feelings, is not easily brought to admire the outdoor arrangements of the Imperial family. You never by any chance see the husband and wife driving out together, nor yet the mother and child. Each of the trio has a separate *equipage*. Sometimes in the Bois de Boulogne the carriage of the Emperor passes the carriage of the Empress, and there is an exchange of a very grand and a very graceful bow. Winterhalter's portrait of the Empress gives us a very pretty face, but gives it an expression of unhappiness, which I trust is not habitual. People are saying that Winterhalter's best days are past as a portrait painter.—*London Society.*

SUMMER SOURS.—Physiological research has fully established the fact that acid promotes the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of summer. All fevers are "bilious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic to fever is "cooling." It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in separating the bile from the blood; that is, aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearnings for greens, and lettuce, and salads in the early spring, those being eaten with vinegar; hence, also, the taste for something sour, for lemonade, an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk, or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat too many, to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them, alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence, also, buttermilk or even common sour milk is antagonistic. The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The shepherds use rennet, and the milk dealers alum, to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system.

—Miss Braddon's new story of "Henry Dunbar" has reached, in England, a fourth edition. Among the characters is a police detective, not unlike Inspector Bucket, in Dickens' "Bleak House."

FOURTH EDITION

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

Wheeler's Raid a Complete Failure.

REBELS RETREAT INTO ALABAMA.

Generals Keller and Haskell Killed.

RAILROAD BEING RAPIDLY REPAIRED.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NASHVILLE, September 5.—General Rousseau telegraphed from Spring Hill late on Saturday night that Wheeler's force was across Duck river, and had joined Roddy, and both were retreating towards Florence, Ala.

General Rousseau pronounces the raid a complete failure.

General Keller is reported to have been mortally wounded and to have died at Franklin yesterday.

General Haskell is also reported to have been killed in a skirmish.

Considerable damage has been done to the railroad, but a large force is employed in repairing it, and they will soon have it in running order again.

The damage done by the Rebels to the Chattanooga railroad is being rapidly repaired. One bridge only has been destroyed—that over Stewart's creek. It is fifty feet long.

Colonel Spaulding was not captured, as reported. He is safe with his command.

Captain Price, of the 10th Tennessee, was killed on Friday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

GEN. SHERMAN'S VICTORY

Three Thousand Killed and Wounded.

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Our Army in Full Possession of Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, September 5.—News from General Sherman's army to-day reports the enemy's loss at 3000 killed and wounded.

We captured 2000 prisoners. Among them is a Brigadier-General. A large amount of material was captured.

The army is in full possession of Atlanta. The river is four feet, and rising.

GENERAL ROSECRANS ON BUSHWHACKERS.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—General Rosecrans being satisfied that the citizens of Boone county have been co-operating with and encouraging bands of bushwhackers and other outlaws, and that Thomas Waterman, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, was recently shot while on a steamer lying at a wharf at that town, by a gang of these villains, has added an assessment of $10,000 on the disloyal citizens of said town, for the benefit of the mother and sisters of said waterman.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 6.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The mail steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, reports that on Sunday night our batteries within range of the enemy, fired a salute in honor of the victory at Atlanta. The same night, about 12 o'clock, heavy cannonading commenced in front of the 18th and 9th Corps, and continued for about two hours.

The cause of this cannonading was not known at City Point yesterday morning at ten o'clock, but it was supposed to have been brought on by the firing of our salute, which stirred up the Rebel artillerists.

The *Brooks* brought up the remnants of Battery C, 1st New York Artillery, Captain Barnes and Battery C of 1st Massachusetts, Captain Martin, which batteries did such excellent execution on the Weldon railroad in the late fight.

Fifteen deserters from the Rebel army came up on the *Brooks*. They are mostly Irishmen.

James McQueen, a Rebel spy, seized at Point of Rocks, has been lodged in the Old Capitol.

Thomas Fox, Company C, 119th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been drummed out of service for misbehavior before the enemy.

General Crook takes General Hunter's Command.

Major-General Hunter has been relieved at his own request from the command of the Department of West Virginia, and Brevet Major General George Crook assigned to the command in his place.

Jeff Davis and Maximilian.

An envoy was lately sent to Maximilian by Jeff. Davis, to open diplomatic relations between the Rebel chief and the new-fledged Emperor. Maximilian refused to receive or have anything to do with him—declaring that he did not know the Confederacy, that it was not a recognized Power, &c.

The Rebel Programme.

The expulsion of Hood's army from Atlanta brings up the important question as to what the Rebel programme for that army will now be. The possibility that Jeff. Davis will recall the bulk of this force into Virginia is recognized. Added to Lee's force, it might afford the means for some bolder enterprise than he dares now essay. In doing this, however, the Rebels would give up the whole of the great food-producing regions of the West, which would be fatal. The dilemma is a painful one for them. Gen. Sherman will immediately fortify himself thoroughly at Atlanta, and though in his official report he states the need in which his army stands for rest, it is not supposed that this will prevent his extending raids from his new base. Atlanta is a great ganglion of railroads running in all directions, and there is no doubt General Sherman will draw from his position all the advantages it has.

REJOICING OVER RECENT VICTORIES.

Official Order from Gen. Cadwalader.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 6, 1864.—General Orders, No 9.—A salute of (100) one hundred guns will be fired to-morrow the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., in commemoration of the capture of Atlanta, Georgia, by the United States forces under command of Major-General Sherman. By command of

Major-General CADWALADER.
Cyrus S. Haldeman, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Flour dull; sales of 5000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn dull; 20,000 bush. sold at 94@95c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; 4000 bbls. sold at $41.50@41.90. Whisky dull at $1.80.

Receipts Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bush.; Corn, 50,000 bush.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Cumberland Preferred, 90¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 126½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 138; Reading, 131¾; Hudson River, 121½; Missouri, 61; Erie, 106¾; one-year Certificates, 94½; Treasury, 110¾; Five-twenty Coupons, 110; Coupons '81, 107¾. Gold, 241.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY

DETAILS OF AVERILL'S VICTORY.

HEADQUARTERS AVERILL'S CAVALRY DIVISION, "On the Move," September 4.—Yesterday our operations on General Sheridan's right, and in the direction of Winchester, were eminently successful. About half-past ten A. M. Lomax's Division of Rebel cavalry, then reinforced to five brigades, attacked our line one mile north of Darkesville, a small town situated on the Winchester pike, seven miles south of Martinsburg.

The attack of the enemy was made with gallantry, but as gallantly repulsed, although we had only engaged a portion of the command, and the offensive party had three in action to our one. Having for a short time maintained the defensive, in order to allow the enemy time and opportunity to develope his strength, we took the offensive, notwithstanding the disparity in numbers, and drove Lomax's whole division at a very rapid rate over the fields and through the woods, past rifle-pits and rudely constructed breastworks, a distance of nearly five miles. Arriving at this point the enemy attempted to make a stand, opening a rapid fire from his artillery, and using his whole cavalry force to prevent us from crossing Mill creek—a small stream which crosses the pike and empties into the Opequan.

The engagement in this locality was of short duration, but unusually spirited. We charged the enemy with portions of Powell's and Schoonmaker's Brigades, and would have taken his artillery, had our men been able to get across the creek in the manner they advanced. As it was the enemy's artillery escaped capture by the merest accident, and, fortunate for them, interposition of Mill creek.

In the action the 1st Virginia Cavalry made a special charge of great gallantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Cophart, and drove the enemy, who was charging at the time, like a flock of sheep chased by wolves. In "fighting out" fences and ditches were no obstacles to the enemy's hasty exit.

In the general charge made by Powell's and Schoonmaker's brigades the latter officer had his blouse cut in several places by small shot, and his skin grazed by a ball from a sharpshooter's rifle.

We took a number of prisoners, representing the 8th, 18th, and 23d Virginia cavalry, who were turned over and sent to the rear by the Provost Marshal, Captain Crawford. The same officer had last night two young men from Baltimore, captured while attempting to join the Rebel army.

Lieutenant King, of a Tennessee regiment, was captured, with his entire force, while returning from picket. Another Rebel officer is also a prisoner in our hands.

Our loss was thought to be heavy, but it proved unusually light for the character of the engagement and the obstinacy with which Lomax fought us.

While the cavalry fight in front was going on, Colonel Greenfield was conducting important operations on the enemy's left rear, which operations were successful. At the same time, Major Quinn, of the 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, was on our left, and repulsed an attempt of the enemy to turn our left flank.

NOTES BY THE WAYSIDE.

General Fitzhugh Lee calls General Sheridan's army "Harper's Weekly," because, as he says, it reaches Harper's Ferry once a week.

When General Rhodes drove us out of Martinsburg on the 20th, he left his compliments on returning for General Averill, saying he was very sorry for troubling him, but that he came down to get information of the nomination of the Chicago Convention. The next day General Averill attacked him, perhaps to see how he liked it.

Last night there was heavy firing on our left in the vicinity of Berryville. The presumption is that a portion of General Sheridan's infantry force was engaged.

There is a report out that the enemy is holding his army in this quarter to affect our Presidential election, and that his last move was made for a purpose connected with the nominating convention at Chicago.

We are again on the move this morning, having already driven in the enemy's pickets.

Yesterday, when we were fighting Lomax's Division, Rhodes' Corps moved down to attack us with eighteen pieces of artillery, but fell back during the night.

The enemy left on the field quite a number of killed and many dead horses. Having passed over the road the Rebels retreated, we found that the Rebel loss was very large compared to our own.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday says:—

"A heavy battle is reported to have been began at Atlanta on the evening of Wednesday, and resumed on Thursday morning. General Hardee, with S. D. Lee, and Cleburne, is said to have begun the fight and gained some advantage at first, but subsequently lost it. Generals Paton, Anderson, and Cummings are reported to have been wounded.

"Official advices from General Forrest to the 1st instant have been received. He reports the enemy to have evacuated the Memphis and Charleston Railroad up to Memphis, and that the Yankee troops are moving up the Mississippi, *en route* to Virginia and Missouri.

"Governor Vance, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation offering a free pardon to the many deserters who are lurking in the woods and mountains, and threatening the extreme penalties of the law to those caught, as well as against their aiders and abettors. They are to be hunted down like guilty felons."

The *Sentinel* of Saturday, commenting on the Chicago nominations, says:—

"Of the candidates, McClellan, who was formerly a decided war man, is represented to have greatly modified, if not indeed abandoned, his belligerent sentiments. The support given him by so many decided peace men lends strong confirmation to the report; and nothing would be easier than for McClellan to reconcile a declaration for peace in the present state of the question, due, as we may suppose, to Lincoln's mismanagement of the war.

"Of Mr. Pendleton's position there is no uncertainty. He is an ardent peace man, and the fact that such a man was nominated is a strong proof that McClellan's position cannot be widely varient. The contest which now commences will be brief, but it will be violent. Two months will close it, and will decide which shall rule—Lincoln or McClellan.

"Perhaps there are no two public men in the United States separated by a greater animosity than exists between Lincoln and McClellan and their respective partisans. There is probably no one by whom Lincoln would not prefer to be beaten. This will add to the rivalry."

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—The following sales of Real Estate, &c., were made to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, auctioneers:—

$500 City Five Per Cent. Loan, due 1873, 99 per cent.
$50 shares Five Per Cent. Loan, Third Baptist Church, redeemable 27th April 1865, 23½.
200 shares Pennsylvania Central Coal and Oil Co., par $10, 81½.
1 share Mercantile Library Company, $5.
150 shares City Bank, Philadelphia, 95½.
100 shares Chester Valley Railroad Company, $1 20.
278 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad Company, 9½.
26 shares Farmers' Bank of Reading, 54.
200 shares East Mahanoy Railroad Company, 34½.
$5000 City of Pittsburg Bonds, dated 1st January, 1867, payable in 40 years at Bank of America, New York, 102½ per cent. coupons, 40 per cent.
2 shares Philadelphia Savings Bank Co., No bid.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts, $183.
500 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8½.
50 shares Union Bank, Pottsville, 55½.
47 shares Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company, common stock, 20½.
$17 50 Scrip, same company, $6.
40 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Co., $12.
$75,000 City of Trenton Loan 5's.
Irredeemable Ground-rent, $6 a year, $150.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, N. E. corner Sixth and Pine streets, $3600.
Five-story iron front Store, No. 204 N. Delaware avenue, No bid.
Neat modern dwelling, No. 142 N. Fifth street, between Willow and Noble streets, $7500 bid.
Valuable property, 40 acres, Gray's lane, adjoining land known as the Bull's Head Property, three miles from Market street bridge—Twenty-fourth Ward. No bid.
Large and valuable cotton factory, rolling mill, distillery, and 68 stone tenements, with over 12 acres of land, Norristown, Pa., $80,000 bid.
Handsome country seat, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, two miles from Hortonville, $16,000 bid.
Valuable brewery, vaults, &c., five acres, near the Ridge turnpike, at the Falls of Schuylkill, $19,500.
Neat modern dwelling, No. 1226 Mackerel street, $4500 bid.
Three story brick dwelling, No. 1832 Addison street, $1675 bid.
Two-story brick store and dwelling, N. W. corner of Fifteenth and Filbert streets, withdrawn.
Valuable lot, over 8½ acres, Rouse's road, or Long lane, No bid.
Modern 2-story brick dwelling, No. 1227 Citron street, $7200.
Farm, 166 acres, Bucks county, Ridgway township, Pennsylvania, No bid.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 315 S. Sixth street, $7000 bid.
Two building lots, Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, Pa., $40 each.

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